

# THE TIMES.

The People's Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:

**ZACHARY TAYLOR.**

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

**MILLARD FILLMORE.**

FOR ELECTORS FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.  
1st District. T. L. ANDERSON, of Marion.  
2d. " A. LEONARD, of Howard.  
3d. " W. M. A. WITCHER, of Clay.  
4th. " J. C. RICHARDSON, of Cooper.  
5th. " C. N. HANBY, of Benton.  
6th. " A. COOK, of Cape Girardeau.  
7th. " U. WRIGHT, of St. Louis.

GLASGOW:

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1848.

## The People's Platform.

"I have no private purposes to accomplish, no party purposes to build up, no enemies to punish, nothing to serve but my country."

"The power given by the Constitution to the Executive, to interpose his veto, is a high conservative power which should never be exercised except in cases of clear violation of the Constitution, or manifest fraud and want of consideration by Congress."

"The personal opinions of the individual who may happen to occupy the Executive chair, ought not to control the action of Congress upon questions of domestic policy, nor ought his objections to be interposed where questions of constitutional power have been settled by the various departments of government, and acquiesced in by the people."

"Upon the subject of the tariff, the currency, the improvement of our great highways, rivers, lakes and harbors, the will of the people, as expressed through their representatives in Congress, ought to be respected and carried out by the Executive."

"War, at all times, and under all circumstances, is a national calamity, to be avoided, if compatible with national honor."

"The principles of our government, as well as its true policy, are opposed to the subjugation of other nations, and the dismemberment of other countries by conquest; for, in the language of the great Washington, 'Why should we quit our own to stand on foreign ground?'"—Z. TAYLOR.

## ROUGH AND READY

MEETING AND BARBECUE AT FAYETTE, Saturday, October 28.

The Whigs of Howard will have a Mass Meeting and Barbecue at Fayette, on Saturday, October 28th, 1848. It is hoped and expected every whig in the county, and as many as can make it convenient from the adjoining counties, will be present on that occasion.

JAMES S. ROLLINS, of Boone, JOHN G. MILLER, of Cooper, GEO. C. BINGHAM, of Saline, J. C. RICHARDSON, of Cooper, A. LEONARD, of Howard, and other distinguished Whig Speakers will be present and address the people.

Democrats, one and all, but particularly those who attended the late Mass Meeting at Fayette, are invited to be present.

A Rough and Ready Dinner will be prepared for all who may attend.

Whigs of Howard! The election is near at hand. This is the last meeting that will be held before Gen. Taylor is elected President. The Democrats have held their meeting, and many of you know, you and your cause was misrepresented and abused. Come up and see yourselves righted, interchange congratulations on the glorious prospect ahead, and prepare for a Universal Triumph, which shall even include OLD HOWARD.

Gen. P. S. Since the above was in type (and bills issued) we understand Col. DONIPHAN has been invited, and will be present.

## POLITICAL NOTICE.

Hon. Abel Leonard, Whig Elector for this District, will address the people at the following times and places:

Fayette,	October	28
Marshall,	"	30
Lexington,	November	6

JOHN C. RICHARDSON, Whig candidate for Elector and G. D. HALL, Democratic candidate for Elector, in the 4th Electoral District, will address the people at the following places:

Marshall, Monday, October 30th.

BEAR IN MIND that the Presidential Election is held on the first Tuesday, the 7th day of November next, and that it lasts but for one day only!!

## THE MEETING AT FAYETTE.

Recollect the meeting at Fayette, on Saturday. Our Taylor friends there are making extensive preparations, and expect a large turn out. Let them not be disappointed.

Whig prospects are bright—able whig orators will address the people—a sumptuous dinner will be prepared, and a first rate time may be expected. Attend, everybody!

## AT HOME.

We are now permanently installed in our new office, (up stairs,) in the brick building recently erected by JOHN D. PERRY.—Entrance, Water Street, first door below Crenshaw's Hotel.

We shall be pleased at all times to see our friends and patrons, as well as strangers visiting our place.

## DR. DUNN—"GASOMETER."

We are requested by a personal friend of Dr. Dunn's to state, that he had left home for the east, before the appearance of the communication over the signature of "Gasometer," in the last Times, reviewing his notice of the water of the "Benton County White Sulphur Springs."

We deem it due to both of the gentlemen, as well as to our readers, to apologize for the typographical errors in their communications. Printers and Editors, although they may be skilled in their callings, and capable of deciphering MSS. on general subjects, are not always skilled in the technicalities of the learned profession.

## MR. POLK'S SPEECH AT FAYETTE.

In our notice last week of the democratic meeting held in Fayette, we were general in our remarks, deeming it too late in the canvass to attempt to refute any of the many round and groundless assertions indulged in by the orators who figured on that occasion. Mr. Polk, of St. Louis, was the orator of the occasion, and, perhaps, entitled to a little more notice than the others. Our attention has been particularly called to one of his statements, wherein he grossly falsified facts; we shall set him right in this matter, and if time permits, may correct him in other particulars.

Mr. Polk spoke of the intolerance of the whig party, wherever and whenever they had power; and among other things, stated, that in 1840, when Gen. Clark and the late Governor Reynolds were canvassing the State, they spoke in St. Louis. Gen. Clark, he said, spoke first—and when Gov. Reynolds was replying, and about demolishing Gen. Clark's arguments, the whigs hissed him down. Now, we are assured, by one who was present, that this is wholly false. Gov. Reynolds named the day and hour to speak—and when the time arrived, commenced addressing the people, first; he had not spoken long, however, before he was hissed so as to interrupt him. He then called for Gen. Clark, who went forward to the stand, and at his request, arose to speak—but on doing so, the hissing increased to such an extent, that neither of them were permitted to speak!

These are the facts of the case. How different from Mr. Polk's version! So far from Judge Reynolds not being permitted to answer Gen. Clark, the General was not permitted to speak at all!

If we mistake not, Mr. Polk professed to have been present, and witnessed what he related—for so indignant was he at the intolerance of the whigs, peace man though he was, he even felt like fighting! We leave Mr. Polk and his friends to account for the discrepancy between his statement and ours as best they can—simply remarking that our version is true, BEYOND THE SHADOW OF A DOUBT.

## "TWENTY-THREE CHEERS FOR OHIO!"

It seems that Fenn, the whig candidate for Governor, in Ohio, is elected, after all. The whigs gave up a little too soon, and the locos crowed a little too soon. A telegraphic dispatch received at Cincinnati, on the 20th, states that Ford is certainly elected!

The friends of Gen. Taylor are wide awake and hard at work, and we look for the Buckeye State to roll up one of her old fashioned majorities for Taylor and Fillmore, on the 7th of November next.

"Twenty-three cheers for Ohio!"

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

South Carolina has "turned a trump" which astonishes the supporters of the great Michigander, while at the same time it gives cheering hopes to the friends of Gen. Taylor.

South Carolina is the only State which chooses her Electors by the Legislature.—An election for members of the Legislature, to perform this duty, has just taken place, and the result shows the election of 62 members pledged to Gen. Taylor, 76 pledged to Cass, and 28 whose pledges are doubtful as to whom they will vote for.

In the Charleston Congressional District, Isaac E. Holmes, Taylor candidate, beat the Cass candidate 468 votes.

This looks cheering! That erratic State betrays no love for the dough-faced Michigander, but gives some hope of swelling the majority of the "People's man."

—Would not the South Carolinians be amused to hear our loco orators accusing Taylor of Abolitionism, and urging southerners to vote for Cass?

The Paris Mercury says the Times has been discontinued, and the Banner, a democratic paper started in its place. It should have said the News was discontinued. The Times was never in a better condition to go ahead than at present.

PENNSYLVANIA.—What a perfect route the locos received in Pennsylvania. No Governor, no Legislature, but five Congressmen, with a certainty of losing their United States Senator! No wonder they give up: no wonder the whigs look cheerful!

Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, will do for a Platform! who can tell how many little States will "top off" this broad foundation?

"When the Devil was sick, the Devil a monk would be—  
But when the Devil got well, devil a monk was he."

Before an election, the locofocos profess great friendship for the People—they talk about the honest toiling masses, their intelligence, their patriotism, and their incorruptible honesty: the election comes on, the intelligent, patriotic, incorruptible masses, vote for the whigs, and they are forthwith stigmatized as the DUPES of Federalists, wrought up by Bank influences!

See locofoco comments before and after the Pennsylvania election.

## FILLMORE'S ABOLITIONISM.

A FEW EXTRACTS "FROM THE RECORD," IN ANSWER TO THE CHARGE.

The first objection to Mr. Fillmore is, that he voted against certain resolutions, known as the "Atherton Resolutions," which passed in the House of Representatives, the 11th and the 12th of December, 1838, at the 3d session of the 25th Congress. What is the history of these resolutions? They were prepared in a caucus of the democratic members, (so said the Charleston (S.C.) Mercury of the 14th,) the 8th of December, 1838, and Mr. Atherton, of New Hampshire, was selected to offer them in the House. He did offer them on the 11th, and after making a speech explanatory of his course, concluded by demanding the previous question. Thus were party resolutions concocted in a party caucus, forced on the House by a party vote, and southern Whigs as well as northern Whigs prevented from saying a word or proposing an amendment. At the close of Mr. Atherton's speech the following proceedings took place:

"Mr. Wise, of Virginia, said, I ask the gentlemen in the North, as the North has been heard, that the South shall be heard also. These are NOT Southern resolutions and I REPUDE THEM as such. I wish to offer an amendment."

"The Chair decided that no amendment would be in order."

"Mr. Wise. It is a plot sprung upon the South." [Congressional Globe, 3d session, 25th Congress, page 24.]

Mr. Williams of Tenn., and Mr. Underwood of Ky., asked to be excused from voting on the ground that they had not had an opportunity to look at the resolutions—also Mr. Stanley of N. Carolina who added "that like all things which came from the Palace, they were of a party complexion. They were refused."

Mr. Jenifer said: "We of the South cannot be heard in defence of our rights—I, therefore, (said Mr. J.) do not intend to vote upon a question, sprung upon us without notice, coming from a source which we should distrust, denied the right to examine, the privilege of seeing in print, a matter which may, negatively or affirmatively, affirmatively, affect our most important interests, and we cannot be heard. I decline to vote for another reason, which is, that these resolutions are now forced upon us, not for the purpose of allaying the excitement upon this important question, as regards Southern interests. But for POLITICAL PURPOSES." [Congressional Globe, 3d session, 25th Congress, page 25.]

The question was then taken on the first resolution, as follows:

"Resolved, That this government is a government of limited powers, and that, by the Constitution of the United States, Congress has no jurisdiction whatever over the institution of slavery in the States of the Confederacy."

For this resolution, which was carried by a vote of 198 in the affirmative, to 6 in the negative, Mr. Fillmore voted. A fact which his southern opponents carefully omit to note. It was the most important of the series.

The 2d, 3d and 4th, resolutions were mere abstractions, and entirely unnecessary, after the adoption of the first. Against these Mr. Fillmore voted in Company with Caleb Cushing, William Parmenter, and others of those "natural allies" of the south known as northern democrats. The 5th resolution was as follows:

"Resolved, therefore, That all the attempts on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, or the Territories, or to prohibit the removal of slaves from State to State, or to discriminate between the institutions of one portion of the Confederacy and another, with the views aforesaid, are in violation of the Constitution, destructive of the fundamental principles on which the Union of these States rests, and beyond the jurisdiction of Congress; and that every petition, memorial, resolution, proposition or paper, touching or relating in any way, or to any extent whatever, to slavery as aforesaid, or the abolition thereof, shall, on the presentation thereof, without any further action thereon, be laid upon the table, without being debated, printed or referred." [Congressional Globe, p. 28.]

"Mr. Wise, after a division of the resolution had been ordered at the word 'Congress,' in the 5th line, 'to test the sense of House on all the resolutions, moved a suspension of the rules with a view of offering an amendment to this proposition, so as to strike out the words, 'with the views aforesaid.' He pledged himself to vote for the resolution if those words were stricken out."

"The Chair could not entertain the motion to suspend the rules."

"Mr. Wise. Well then, I will remark that these are the words that SOLD the South." [Con. Globe, page 28.]

Mr. Fillmore voted against this resolution also, and on the second branch of it he voted with John Bell, of Tennessee, Jas. W. Bouldin, of Virginia, George W. Crabb, of Alabama, John J. Milligan, of Delaware, Jos. L. Williams, of Tennessee, and Thomas J. Word, of Mississippi. It the vote with Slade and Giddings made him an Abolitionist, then these are Abolitionists, and so are those good friends of Gen. Cass, Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, and Alexander Duncan, of Ohio.

Such is the history of the Atherton resolutions,—resolutions on which several southern Whigs refused to vote, and which HENRY A. WISE, an electoral candidate on the CASS and BUTLER ticket in Virginia, denounced as "a plot sprung up

on the South," and as "nothing better than Abolition itself." And yet because MILLARD FILLMORE voted against these resolutions which "sold the South," and "gave up the whole ground to the Abolitionists."—We quote Mr. Wise—why he is an Abolitionist! Well that will do; in the whole history of politics, there is nothing richer to be found.

The second objection to Mr. FILLMORE is, that on December 13, 1838, he voted against the suspension of the rules to enable Mr. Wise to offer certain resolutions on slavery, the slave trade, and petitions for their abolition.

Well, if that vote proves him to be an Abolitionist, the proof is equally strong against some of the most prominent leaders of the Democracy.—Chas. W. Atherton, of New Hampshire, (the mover of the "Atherton resolutions,") Andrew Beine, Robert Craig, and George C. Dromgoole, of Virginia, Alexander Duncan, of Ohio, Albert G. Harrison, of Missouri, George W. Hopkins, of Virginia, Benj. C. Howard, of Maryland, Joseph Johnson of Virginia, Wm. Montgomery, of North Carolina, Francis E. Rives, of Virginia, Francis Thomas of Md., and Hopkins L. Turney, of Tennessee, besides some forty northern democrats who voted with him.—[Con. Globe, p. 33.]

The third objection to Mr. Fillmore is, that at the first session of the 26th Congress, December 31, 1839, he voted against a suspension of the rules to enable Mr. Cole's of Virginia, to introduce a resolution relative to petitions for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade, the effect of which would have been to lay them on the table without being debated, printed, or referred.

Well, he certainly could not have been very far wrong, as he voted with Edward J. Black, of Ga., Thos. W. Chinn, of Louisiana, Walter T. Colquitt, of Georgia, George W. Crabb, of Alabama, Willis Green, of Kentucky, Richard W. Habersham and Eugenius A. Nisbet, of Georgia, and Kenneth Rayner, of North Carolina; and besides these southern whigs and southern democrats, twenty-five of the northern democracy went with him also.—[House Journal, p. 153.]

The fourth objection to Mr. Fillmore is, that at the same session of Congress, January 28th, 1840, he voted against the famous 21st rule, excluding the reception of abolition petitions altogether, and at subsequent periods of his service as a member, in favor of its repeal.

Thirty-five northern democrats, among them Nathan Clifford, of Me., George M. Keim, of Pennsylvania, Wm. Parmenter, of Massachusetts, Aaron Vanderpool, of New York, and Wm. W. Wick, of Indiana, and two southern whigs, John Bell, of Tennessee, and Joseph R. Underwood, of Kentucky, voted the same way.—[House Journal, p. 244.]

The fifth objection to Mr. Fillmore is, that he voted at different periods for propositions recognizing the power of Congress to legislate for the territories. This, as we have already seen, is not denied by the Baltimore Platform. But we have still further reason to question the right of the southern democracy to ensure this in Mr. Fillmore. On p. 318 of the House Journal, 2d session, 27th Congress, Feb. 3d, 1846, we find that a vote was taken on the following amendment to the 6th section of the bill "to organize a territorial government in Oregon."

"Provided, however, That there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted."

The amendment was adopted, forty-nine northern democrats voting therefor. The question then recurring on the passage of the bill, for which, with this, the Wilmot Proviso a part of it, the following named southern democrats voted:

A. H. Arrington, A. Atkinson, J. E. Belser, E. J. Black, J. A. Black, J. W. Blackwell, G. M. BOWER, J. B. BOWLIN, A. V. Brown, A. Burt, G. A. Caldwell, A. H. Chappell, H. Cobb, A. Cullom, J. R. J. Daniel, R. French, W. H. Hammett, H. A. Haralson, G. W. Hopkins, G. S. Houston, E. W. Hubbard, J. M. HUGHES, J. JAMESON, Cave Johnson, A. Johnson, A. Labranche, W. Lucas, J. H. Lampkin, F. G. McConnell, J. J. McKay, I. E. Morse, W. Payne, D. S. Ried, J. H. RELFE, R. B. Rhet, R. W. Roberts, R. F. Simpson, J. Slidell, L. Steenrod, W. H. Stiles, J. W. Stone, J. W. Tibatts, T. M. Tucker, J. A. Woodward and W. L. Yancy.—[House Journal, p. 321.]

Forty-five southern democrats voted for a bill embracing the Wilmot Proviso, and only three against it; so speaks the record, else it would not be believed, 'though one should rise from the dead.'

Let it be borne in mind that Lewis Cass had the meanness to reduce the allowance for clothing to the volunteers to so low a sum, that it was insufficient to keep them decently clad, and that the same Lewis Cass made a fortune out of the U. S. Treasury, by trumping up claims for extra allowances to which he was not entitled—and that in this way he filched from the government, while Secretary of War, the enormous sum of \$64,885, too one dollar of which he was not entitled, inasmuch as the very business on which he claimed extra pay, formed part of his official duties, for which he was paid a settled salary, and a large one at that.

PERSONAL.—By reference to another column, a publication will be found over the signature of WILLIAM CLEVELAND, of a personal nature. It is not our custom to admit such communications to our columns, either gratuitously or as advertisements, but from an examination of the evidence of the matter, we give it a place, as an advertisement.

## By Telegraph to St. Louis.

Foreign News.—Election News.

New York, Oct. 19, 10 p. m.  
The steamer Niagara arrived at Boston, this evening, seven days later than expected.

## Italy.

Southern Italian affairs are not pacific. The King of Naples refuses to acknowledge the French and English mediation, and threatens the immediate resumption of hostilities.

## Germany.

In Germany the southern provinces again revolted, but were suppressed.  
Prussia escaped revolution by a submission of the King to the wishes of the National Assembly.

## Austria.

In Austria, anarchy reigns complete. In Vienna is exhibited the spectacle of a reactionary court, waiting concentration. A military force arrived at the capital, to carry out the retrograde policy and views of a triumphant National Assembly. The cabinet has sent a commissioner to stop further progress of the Van of Croatia, who seems unwilling to act as the tool of Government, and threatens to set up on his own account.

## France.

On Saturday there was a scene of unparalleled confusion in the chamber of Deputies. A member having commented severely on the Republican bragging, and Government apathy members, so exasperated the members of the Republican party, that they simultaneously rushed toward the tribune and attempted to scale it, but were prevented by the officers until the President suspended the session. All moderate papers the next day contained bursts of indignation against the atrocity of the red Republicans. Report says, that in consequence of the opposition to the election of President by the Assembly, the Government will propose universal suffrage, but will probably defer the election until the people vote on the organized law. The Executive Government is to act in the meantime.

This is only rumor. In the Cabinet Council it was proposed by Flacon, that the National Assembly delegate Executive power to the civil servant receiving the style of President. Thus the government takes a position against the moderate party and known majority of the nation. Socialist banquets are held all over the country, and too frequent for quiet, as incendiary and treasonable speeches are made.

The report of the executive of St. Reeve is confirmed. He was taken, with several hundred prisoners, and did not surrender until after a desperate fight.

The Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs has reported to the Assembly that he expected to conclude a negotiation with Denmark, which would lead to a pacific arrangement of difficulties.

## Ireland.

The trial of Smith O'Brien is not yet concluded. The defence opened on Wednesday. The crown witnesses give strong evidence against O'Brien.

The trials of the Chartists in London have been concluded. They were all convicted and sentenced to transportation. The least prominent, who pleaded guilty, were sentenced to imprisonment. Their trials exposed a disgraceful spy system. The Queen has returned from Scotland. The continent is generally discomposed. In Northern Italy affairs are uncertain, but from remarks of Cavour, in Assembly, there is hope for a pacific solution of the question on hand.

## Commercial.

COTTON.—Middling and fair Orleans declined 1-8 cent per lb., other kinds are unchanged. The market is in favor of the buyer, with small sales, which will continue unless further sacrifice is submitted to. Speculation is dormant, and good qualities have somewhat declined as low as 4 cents. Sales fair Upland and Mobile at 4 cents; Orleans at 4 1/2; Middling Orleans Upland at 3 3/8—scarcely anything doing above 4, and business chiefly under 3 1/2. Prices are lower than ever before. Sales for the week 23,740 bales.

CORN MEAL.—The last top figures for best corn meal were 17s. 6d. to 18s.—scarcity in market.

FLOUR.—Duty paid flour 32s to 33s. The duty now is two shillings per bbl., and four shillings per quarter on Wheat.

Money easier, and little fluctuation.  
No provision quotations telegraphed from Boston.

## Ohio Election.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 19.

Our returns for Governor are by majorities. The aggregate vote will reach near 400,000. The Senate is tied, and the House four Whig majority—five of whose seats will be contested, and two of whose certificates will be given to the Democrats by Democratic clerks. Ford's majority as at present advised, is 205.

## Pennsylvania Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.  
The Governor's race is so close, that the same blanket can cover both nags. My private impression is, that Johnson's majority will be less than 500—the official returns vary the aggregate vote about 400.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19, 8 p. m.  
Johnson's majority is about 300.

## Additional News by the Niagara.

New York, Oct. 20.

In the French Assembly, after an excited and able discussion, in which Lamartine took a prominent part, it was decided by a large majority that there be but one branch of the Legislative Assembly.

It was reported at Paris that Austria rejected the mediation of France and England, and proposed to refer the question of difficulty to the Congress of European powers at Inspruck, for settlement.

The Croats have been defeated by the Hungarians.

Switzerland is virtually at war with Austria, Gen. Radecki continues the blockade of Messina, and has infringed the treaty of '46, by cutting off postal communication. Hostilities will probably follow.

In Liverpool, provisions are unchanged, American stocks unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 20—8 p. m.

The official returns from Ashland county reduce Weller's majority in that county 200 votes. This I think elects Ford.

A despatch just received from the Secretary of State says that Ford is certainly elected.

New York, Oct. 20—8 p. m.

The letter mail of the steamer Niagara failed to reach here to day. In consequence, there has been a suspension of business—dealers waiting for private letters.

## DEMOCRATIC

CASS AND BUTLER

FREE SOIL

MEETING.

This evening, (Monday,) at the Court House, at 7 o'clock, addresses by

Mr. DUEL, (nominee for Congress,) and other distinguished gentlemen. Let every Democrat be present. October 9th, 1848.

N. B.—The Cass and Free Soil Liberty Pole will be raised on the Public Square this afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Isn't that coming it? "Democratic-Cass and Butler Free Soil Meeting"—Cass and Free Soil Liberty Pole! Cass' friends actually stealing Van Buren's thunder! Stealing the Platform of the Abolitionists! Alas for the Cassites.

—But where did this call come from? It is a whig lie, says the loco reader. Not so fast. It is a genuine democratic bill, put forth by the Cassites, in the city of Monroe, Michigan—Cass' own state! The original of the bill was sent to the St. Louis Republican, and the above is a verbatim copy.

Mr. Buell, the loco nominee for Congress, claimed to be the exponent of Gen. Cass' views, and made a strong Wilmot Proviso speech!

Thus are the dough-faces of the north selling out the south—while southern loco orators are accusing Gen. Taylor of Abolitionism. Do the People see the game these political gamblers are playing? Cass is an Abolitionist at the North—in favor of slavery at the South. How can Missourians vote for such a man?

## COURTEOUS TALK.

The editor of the Washington Union, a few days before the Pennsylvania election, announced that all was right in the old Key Stone, and that "the Republican (Cass) majority would not be less than 15,000!! Our readers know the result. Since the election, in speaking of the Presidential contest, it says:—

"This is no time for apathy; but this is the time when republicans will stretch every nerve, rally together, and save the Keystone from the hands of the INFIDELS!"

Infidels! A majority of the people of Pennsylvania, in their wisdom, refuse to support the locofoco party, and for this exercise of their rights at the polls, are stigmatized as INFIDELS, by the organ of the administration! Is it come to this, that the freemen of our country cannot vote as their judgment tells them, without being thus stigmatized by a press which draws its support from their treasury!

This is the estimate the locofoco party places upon the intelligence and patriotism of the laboring classes of the community—for to them is conceded the honor of the recent whig victory in Pennsylvania. Recollect it laboring men!

The Philadelphia American and U. S. Gazette of the 12th instant, thus speaks of the brilliant triumph of the people, the laboring masses of the Keystone State over the office-holders and demagogues that have so long deceived them;

This result may be regarded as the redemption of Pennsylvania, an achievement of vast political consequence in itself, but of still higher importance, when it may be justly regarded as determining the Presidential election. Pennsylvania has elected Zachary Taylor President of the United States—nothing now remains but to fulfil the forms of an election on the 7th day of November. In the face of this victory, Locofocoism cannot rally—in losing Pennsylvania it has lost its citadel, and with it all hopes of regeneration.

To the honest masses, the colliers, mechanics and working men, is the whig party especially indebted for this triumph. In all the mining and manufacturing counties, there have been large gains among those who have been heretofore cheated into the support of the "Democracy" under its deceptive disguises, but who have at last awakened to a sense of their wrongs and the men by whom they were imposed. This example will cheer the sons of toil every where, for the result in Pennsylvania is a victory of workingmen.

## MAIDEN VOTERS.

There are many young men in the country who will cast their first Presidential vote on the 6th of next month. To such we would say, as in business, or any thing else, so in politics: every thing depends on a good start. Start right, and there will be no difficulty. You must either vote for Gen. Taylor or Governor Cass: the first is a straight-forward, plain, honest old Republican, who has served his country long and faithfully—is in nomination by the spontaneous movement of his fellow-citizens, without regard to party, and stands pledged to be the President of the country, not of a Party. The second is a party candidate, pledged to party dogmas, bound by party ties—as a political wheeler, ever shifting his sails for his own promotion.

Taylor and THE COUNTRY: Cass and a Party. Choose between them.

The whigs had a rousing meeting at Quincy, on the 12th. Sidney Smith and Dr. McDowell, of St. Louis, Judge Allen and Mr. Campbell, of Palmyra, were present and addressed the people, besides a host of the best orators of Illinois. At the close of the meeting, the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That if alive on the 7th of November next, we will each go for Taylor and Fillmore, and